

Friday, April 17, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES B. SHEPARD, OF WAKE COUNTY.

APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

MR. SHEPARD will address his fellow-citizens of the State, at the following times and in the following places, to wit:

Hyde C. H., Hyde, 18th April,
Washington, Beaufort, 22nd April,
Beaufort, Carteret, 28th April,
Kinston, Lenoir, 1st May,
Waynesboro', Wayne, 5th May,
Wilmington, New Hanover, 9th May,
Smithfield, Johnston, 13th May.

After having visited the Eastern portion of the State, and especially the Whig Counties during the Spring, Mr. Shepard will make his appointments for the Summer in the West until the day of election.

Small Pox.—We learn that our friends in the country are very much alarmed by the reports which are spread amongst them with regard to the prevalence of this disease in Wilmington. That there are some cases of the disease in the place existing under a mild form is a fact. We believe the Physicians pronounce the form which the disease has assumed, *Varicellid*. No new cases have appeared during the last week, and those already existing, are rapidly convalescing. We do not think that our friends in the country need fear coming to Wilmington. The citizens of the place do not exhibit any degree of alarm. Indeed, in town we have little or no fears of its spreading.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic party, of the Wilmington District, at the Court-house, on this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the district in the County Convention, which is to meet on Tuesday next. A full meeting is desirable. It is to be hoped, therefore, every Democrat will make it a duty to attend.

Mr. Nixon.—It will be seen from a card published in another column that Mr. Nixon declines running again for the Legislature. This will be regretted by every Democrat in New Hanover County. For we feel confident, that no man ever possessed more fully the confidence of any constituency than Mr. Nixon; and deservedly, too; for no man ever discharged the duties of a representative more faithfully. In retiring, Mr. Nixon, will carry with him the best wishes of the people of New Hanover county.

We publish the following article from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for the purpose of showing our readers what the feelings and sentiments of the party are in Mr. Leak's own immediate vicinity. This paper advocated the claims of Mr. Leak before the Committee took action; it even went so far as to place that gentleman's name at its mast head, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, but when it understood that there was a regular candidate in the field, it took it down, and hoisted the name of James B. Shepard. We most earnestly join the Jeffersonian in hoping that Mr. Leak will withdraw, and save the party from the consequences of a "split."

MR. WALTER F. LEAK.

It is sometimes the painful duty of a political editor, to differ widely with his most valued friends, personal and political. And when the safety of his party and its great principles and the good of his country call for it, he should speak of men and their actions plainly, and spare none through a fancied delicacy.

Such we conceive to be our position just at this time. There are two Democrats in the field as candidates for Governor—both are our political friends—one we have been personally attached to as a warm personal friend, that is, Mr. Leak. But we believe the success of our party and principles—may, the very existence of the Democratic party in North Carolina, depends upon Mr. Leak giving way and letting Mr. Shepard take the field alone, as the Democratic candidate.

And believing upon the matter plainly, and we shall do it. We shall neither extenuate, nor set down aught in malice. What can Mr. Leak expect to gain by running under present circumstances?—What by abusing a portion of our party, as he has done in his letters and circular, and on the stump, too, as we learn he does? Does he not see that the whig press all over the State are publishing his letters and circular, and flattering him with honied praises, to induce him to hold on and persevere in his course? They see in these things the irretrievable overthrow of our party. We believe the Central Committee acted in good faith in the choice of a candidate; they were appointed as guardians of our party and its principles, to act in just such a contingency as occurred by the defection of Mr. Caldwell. They were called upon by the press, and by letters from all parts of the State to choose a candidate. They did. And now, unless we intend to disband the party utterly, and give up the State forever to the whigs, they must be sustained in what they have done. If Mr. Leak would now decline, as he ought to do, that p. s. would be forgotten, and he would secure the lasting gratitude and friendship of every true Democrat in the State. The whigs would be discomfited, and all bitterness and distraction banished from our ranks. But if he will not take the advice of his real friends—advice which his good sense must perceive is judicious and wise, and still persists in his present course, we hope every Democrat in the State will at once take a stand against him, rally to the support of Mr. Shepard, and at once put down this spirit of disorganization. Were Mr. Leak a brother, or the dearest friend on earth, we would advise the same course. When men come to be balanced in the scales against our principles and the welfare of our party, no Democrat should hesitate a moment in his duty—STAND BY THE LATTER AT ALL HAZARDS.

We appeal to Mr. Leak as a Democrat, and we believe he is a genuine and true one, as he loves our party and principles, and desires their success, to withdraw at once. For the good of our country, let this division in our ranks be healed. Should he now decline Mr. Leak will not regret it, but look back in after years upon that act as the product of

his life, and have a stronger hold upon the affections of our party than he now has, or ever can have, should he persist in keeping the field. Will he not do it? If not, we may as well at once give over fighting whiggery in North Carolina.

Mr. Leak must not think that we are governed by any "chique." We speak to him and our party, the honest sentiments of our own heart, prompted by no one. Our duty prompts, our judgment approves, and we speak fearlessly. We must have but one candidate; and unless Mr. Shepard gives way, he should be supported by every Democrat in the State.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON—new subject for discussion in Congress.

Our readers all know that a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by a large proportion of the people of the United States, at the time (1812) when the treaty of Washington was concluded. The voice of condemnation was raised loud and vehemently against Daniel Webster, the then Secretary of State, who, as the negotiator upon the part of the United States, was charged in no measured, and as we then conceived, well merited terms of reproach, for ceding away the rights and interests of his own country to Lord Ashburton, the British Plenipotentiary. This feeling has not yet subsided in the country. Indeed, such is the feeling, that all confidence in the patriotism of Daniel Webster is banished, not only from the minds of the republican party of this country, but even the party with whom he is now acting regard him with no feelings of respect.

During the present session of Congress, frequent allusions to the Ashburton treaty have been made by the Speakers in both branches of Congress. Particularly has it been the subject of condemnatory remark in the Senate chamber. Mr. Webster gave notice some three weeks ago that at an early period he would take occasion to bring the subject before the notice of that body. In other words, that he would attempt to vindicate that treaty and its negotiator (himself) from the aspersions which have been cast upon them. Accordingly, on the 6th and 7th inst., he addressed the Senate in a long speech, which, for low scurrilous abuse, we think no parallel can be found in the annals of the Senate chamber. His speech is principally in reply to Mr. Dickinson of New York, who had animadverted with some severity upon the conduct of Mr. Webster, particularly as regards his attempt to dictate to the authorities of the State of New York, when McLeod was to be tried for the murder of Darfee. We will give a specimen of this speech, and ask our readers if such language would not disgrace a bar room, and yet it is uttered by a distinguished statesman on the floor of the most distinguished body in the world. In speaking of some statements made by Mr. Ingersoll in the House of Representatives, Mr. Webster holds the following language:

Well, now, I say that a series of more distinct, unalloyed falsehood—absolute, unqualified, entire—never appeared in any publication in Christendom. Every allegation here made—every one would entirely justify the use of that expressive monosyllable which some people are base enough and low enough to deserve to have thrown in their teeth, but which a gentleman does not often like to utter, every one of them, from beginning to end, is false. There is not a particle of truth in them—there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these assertions. "Mr. Webster wrote a private letter, &c." False, sir—false, I never said or wrote such a thing in my life to the governor of the State of New York. "McLeod must be released." It is false. I never said any such thing. "New York must be laid in ashes." The governor asked when this was to be done? What does this mean? Why it implies that the governor of New York wrote to me another letter in answer to mine, inquiring when New York was to be laid in ashes, and the reply was "forthwith." And here we have this—Mr. Ingersoll himself preparing this speech for the press, italicizing the word "forthwith," as if I had written another letter to the governor of New York, "telling him" that New York was to be laid in ashes "forthwith." What follows? Steam fever! I never mentioned steam fever nor any other force. "But said the governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and if he is convicted he may be pardoned." Here is another letter—a third letter from me! "Oh no, said the secretary—why, here I am writing a fourth letter"—if you even try him you will bring destruction upon yourselves. This is stated by a man or a thing that has a seat in one of the houses of Congress. I promised to keep my temper, and I will. The whole concern is infinitely contemptible, and cannot disturb the temper of a reasonable man.

Now we would ask our readers what they think of such language coming from the lips of a man who has held high places in the nation, and spoken on the floor of the Senate Chamber of the United States? To what a pass are our legislative halls coming?

This speech of Mr. Webster's was delivered on the 7th inst. It certainly is one of the most severe and bitter effusions which we ever read—the whole of it almost is directed against Mr. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House. On the 11th, Mr. Ingersoll introduced the following resolutions in the House:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of that department for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse since the 4th of March, 1841, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the northeast boundary dispute with Great Britain; also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress—particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and to Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of this House, of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also, copies of all letters on the books of the Department of State to any officer of the U. S. States, or any person in New York, concerning Alexander McLeod.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

Mr. Ingersoll prefaced the introduction of these resolutions with some explanatory remarks. He said that

The resolution, for information, from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a delinquent, a public defaulter. He did not account for the public money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then, by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who received for it, to be expended in managing party presses. Papers from the Department of State, some of them signed by him, will reveal the mystery of which one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked "private," applauds as Mr. Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northeastern boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jeffersons, Madisons, Monroes, Jacksons, and Van Burens, who did not consider it right to expend public monies in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of fine abilities, as preposterously as profanely mis-called Godlike, should be exposed in his mean and paltry contrivances and associations with notoriously base fellows in palatially vile misuse of the public money. When I spoke the offensive words of the Secretary which appear to have goaded him to the madness generally betraying the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not now, for detection has only begun since he called me to the line of his conduct, and wrote to the Secretary of State, that he presumes the contingent fund is ample, and the Secretary's control over it complete.

These resolutions gave rise to a protracted debate, but were finally passed, by a large majority. Thus, we suppose, we will have some precious developments in a few days. This incidental discussion has given some breathing time in the Oregon debate.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives for the better providing for the safe-keeping of the public monies of the United States, has been bitterly denounced by the Federal papers. This we take, however, as a good sign that the measure is one which will meet the views of the great mass of the people of the country. For what measure has the Democratic party ever proposed, whether really and intrinsically right or not, which has not met with the most unmitigated opposition at the hands of the Federal press? We, for one, take it that the United States—rather the people of the United States—acting through their representatives in Congress, are amply capable of providing a proper and suitable mode of collecting, keeping and disbursing the public funds, without depending upon the aid of Banks. If we are not able to provide such a means, and if we must acknowledge dependence upon banking institutions, then we might as well admit at once that we are incapable of self-government. But this we cannot do yet a while. As this is a measure of great importance, and one about which every one wishes to know something, we transfer from the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th inst., the following remarks:

We would be faithless to our duty, were we not to express our cordial approval of the prompt and decisive manner in which the House of Representatives have passed the bill providing for the establishment of a Constitutional Treasury. Its passage has served to arouse some of the drooping hopes of the Whigs, that they may get up another "panic," and prostrate the Republican party. They already denounce the bill, which will certainly pass the Senate and again become the law of the land, as fruitless of mischief and fatal to the ascendancy of our party. The appeal to the scenes of 1840 as conclusive of the fact that the Sub-Treasury defeated Mr. Van Buren; forgetting, at the same time, that it was the numerous misrepresentations of Mr. Van Buren's views, the clamors about the "standing army," &c., &c., that blinded the popular mind and gave to the Whigs a temporary triumph. With injudicious haste, the Whigs repealed the Sub-Treasury bill, before it had been fully tried. No one could believe that popular sentiment demanded the sacrifice of the measure, to be followed by the establishment of a Government Bank, which all parties now concede to be an "obsolete idea." In their haste to undo every thing which the Republican party had commenced, however consonant with the provisions of the Constitution or beneficial in its operation, they struck down this measure, though it had been in existence for a very brief space, and no one had reasons to believe that it would act otherwise than favorably. But it was a Democratic measure—and, therefore, it must be wrong and ought to be sacrificed.

At the next election the "sober second thought" of the people has free and undisturbed play; no issue was more vigorously pressed than that of a Constitutional Treasury or a National Bank. The result proved that no measure was more clearly demanded by popular sentiment, than the re-establishment of the Constitutional Treasury—and still the Whigs tell us now, that the measure is in direct violation of the public will and will lead to a second overthrow of the Republican party. On the contrary; had the Democrats in Congress refused to sanction the measure, they would have exhibited a violation of popular wishes that would have called for the stern rebukes of their constituents.

For our lives, we cannot see on good reason why this simple system of keeping the public money should be objected to. The losses which the Government has sustained by many of the Banks, selected as the depositories of the public funds, furnish proof that the public money should be managed by the Government itself, instead of being surrendered to the Banks, to be employed for the purpose of speculation. The increased supply of specie, which will be made to circulate through the operation of the only constitutional system that can be devised, will, of itself, give solidity to the Banks, and fix the circulation of the country on a stable basis. We shall hear of no more wild, extravagant and ruinous speculations, demoralizing the community, and disturbing the regular course of trade. With a proper modification of the Tariff, and the beneficial operation of the Sub-Treasury, we predict for the United States a steady and permanent career of prosperity. All that is necessary, is for the Government to keep its hands from the business of States and individuals. The people can manage their own affairs better without, than with the aid of the Government. Almost universally, when the Government interferes, so far from benefiting

the general mass, it pushes the fortunes of a favored few, to the detriment of all the rest. For these reasons, we desire to see the central power do nothing more than is absolutely necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, and to keep the wheels of Government in motion. The Constitutional Treasury is the simple and natural system to carry on the financial concerns of the country—it gives favors to none, and does justice to all. It is clearly demanded by popular sentiment, and though the Whigs may deplore the infatuation of our party in re-establishing a measure which they say has once prostrated, and will again defeat us, we shall "take the responsibility," and stand by what we believe to be called for by the requirements of the Constitution, and the best interest of the country.

CONGRESS.

The eternal and interminable Oregon question is still under discussion in the Senate. We learn from the last Union that it is confidently expected that the question on the "notice" resolutions would be taken on yesterday. We think the more probable, as hitherto some Senators have been of opinion that a correspondence was at this time going on between the Secretary of State and the British Minister, for the settlement of the question by negotiation, and that under this state of things it would be better to postpone action for some time to come. Indeed, it was gravely charged that Mr. Polk was culpably keeping in the dark what he was doing. Accordingly, on the 11th, a resolution introduced by Mr. Clayton was adopted, calling upon the President for any correspondence which might have taken place since his (the President's) last communication. On the 13th, this resolution was answered by Mr. Polk in the following brief but satisfactory manner:

To the Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, calling for "copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain, since the last documents transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest," I have to state that no correspondence in relation to the Oregon territory has taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the date of the last documents on the subject transmitted by me to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, April 12, 1846. So that Senators can now make up their minds as soon as they please.

In the House the bill for raising the regiment of mounted riflemen has passed. In this body the staple subject of discussion during the 9th and 10th inst., was the character of Daniel Webster, alias the "God-like Daniel," alias "Black Dan," &c., and a black subject it is. He was openly charged with corruption by Mr. Ingersoll, as will be seen in another part of our paper, whilst Secretary of State. Whether these charges will be proved we cannot say. He was charged also by Mr. Yancy of Alabama, with being the hired attorney of the manufacturers of Bos on; his fee sounding to the tune of \$100,000. This latter sum I receive for advocating the interests of the manufacturers on the floor of the Senate.

Little else of importance was going on at last dates.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The pilot boat *Romer* which arrived at New York on Saturday last, brings dates from Liverpool to the 13th, and from London to the 11th ult.

From an extra from the office of the Baltimore Sun, we make up the following summary of the intelligence which this arrival brings to our shores.

Cotton had improved one-eighth of a penny, owing to advices from the United States, and a short supply of Wheat was from one to two pence a bushel higher. Flour was a shilling better, and a large demand.

The attention of Parliament has not been formally directed to the state of the Oregon relations. The despatches sent over by our Express boat *Romer*, had been laid before the ministry, but no time elapsed to show their effect.

Parliament is engaged in a Coercive Bill for Ireland. The Liverpool Courier of the 11th says the state of that country justifies any effort for its amelioration, but thinks the Earl St. Germain will be a dead letter.

The pilot boat *Wm. J. Romer*, arrived at Cork on the 6th ult., remained there six days, and sailed for New York on the 12th, and arrived at this port this (Saturday) morning.

The appearance of the *Romer*, at Cork, excited not a little astonishment, and the following announcement shows that she went into Cork with some elation.

From the Cork Reporter, March 10. *American Spirit.*—A small mistake.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that we announced on Saturday the arrival in Cove, of a United States pilot schooner, 84 tons, direct from New York, having on board a gentleman—supposed to be the bearer of official despatches—who at once proceeded to London. On her arrival in Cove Harbor, with the American flag flying at the mast head, a Lieutenant of H. M. S. Vanguard, was despatched by order, as we understand, of the Admiral, to require that the flag should at once be taken down.

The Captain of the *W. J. Romer* received the British officer with much courtesy, asked him down to the cabin—and having been made acquainted with the object of his visit, the American's reply was characteristic—"So long as I have an arm to pull a trigger, no man shall dare touch that flag." This prompt reply puzzled the "Britisher" not a little—he returned to his ship for further orders—and, in a short time, came back to the American officer, with an ample apology, to the effect that seeing the vessel so small, his commander did not think she was an American vessel, and that the flag of that nation had been used without authority. So the matter ended.

The British press seem to be of opinion that the Oregon question is now in a more critical state than it has yet been. The British politicians generally, look upon the passage by the House of Representatives, of the resolutions for giving the notice of the termination of the convention of 1827, together with the rejection of arbitration by our government, as almost closing the door against a friendly settlement of the question.

Below we make some extracts from the leading London papers. We think they will be interesting to our readers.

From the London Chronicle, March 11. The Oregon question has now been advanced beyond the superior rights of Great Britain

or the United States to the territory in dispute. All arguments on title are idle in the face of the resolutions recently passed by a majority of three to one in the House of Representatives, and the emphatic declaration of President Polk, that he will not abate one jot of the American claim to "the whole of Oregon." Mr. Pakenham has done all that is possible to effect an amicable adjustment of the dispute. He proposed a reference to the arbitration of some friendly power; or, if more agreeable to the United States, to a mixed commission of the most eminent civilians and jurists of the time. To these proposals, either of which would be instantly accepted, under similar circumstances, by any of the great powers of Europe, the American Minister returned a flat refusal.

This, if it be adhered to, certainly shuts the door against all further negotiation, but the interests of Great Britain and America are so deeply engaged in commercial operations, that we have little doubt but that long before the time for the expiration of the notice respecting the termination of the joint occupancy arrives, wiser councils will have gained the ascendancy.

From the London Standard, March 10, 2 P. M.

It is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the real strength of parties on the Oregon and Tariff questions from the speculations of the American editors. It is more than doubtful, however, if the free trade measures of the English ministers will have the effect in softening down asperities, and rendering the American more tractable in the settlement of the Oregon dispute, which we have occasion to know has been all along confidently anticipated by their supporters here; for every concession that has been made seems to be attributed to fear, and not to a sense of justice and ardent desire to avoid a rupture and the consequent horrors of war.

As far as any conclusion can be drawn both from the papers and the private letters, the American tariff question will be argued and decided by the real or imaginary domestic interests alone, and with reference to those of foreign states, either in a commercial or political point of view.

Should this turn out to be the case, it will be a great disappointment to our ultra free traders, who have fondly cherished the hope that the moment Sir Robert Peel's projects reached the United States, they would be considered a boon to the Americans, that the Oregon question sinks in the comparison, and become altogether a secondary matter.

It is not, however, at all a doubtful point that this is not the only disappointment they are doomed to encounter in the expectations they have formed of the Eldorado to be created by measures of the Premier, although it may be the first in point of time.

Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question has been put to ministers in Parliament, to elicit some information respecting the view taken by Mr. Pakenham after his offer of reference was rejected.

On this side the water we do not look upon the action of our Government in the same light. We have argued from the beginning that the giving the "notice" would be the surest step to hasten an amicable settlement of the question.

From the following paragraph which we find in a Cork paper, it would seem, that our Indian meal is finding favor with the Irish people.

Indian Meal.—A friend who on Thursday tried the meal according to the directions published, gives a most favorable report of the results. He tried it in four methods—first, two parts of meal to one of oatmeal; secondly, the meal alone. From each he had a most nutritious and palatable bread. Thirdly, as at present, in which it answered admirably; and fourthly, as flummary, in which last form he says the addition of a little sugar and "a squeeze of lemon" made it, in his own words, "quite a delicious article." We mention this that others may be induced to follow his example, and so assist in removing the unreasonable prejudice with which it is, in many places, regarded by the poor.

Mexico.—Proclamation of Parades—Final Rejection of our Minister, Mr. Silldell.

From the extra Daily Picayune of the 8th inst., we copy the following paragraph:

Since the publication of the Picayune of this morning, the steamship New York has arrived, bringing two days later news from Gen. Taylor's army. We learn from an extra of the *Galveston News*, issued on the afternoon of the 4th inst., that the pilot boat L. H. Hitchcock, Capt. Wright, arrived at Galveston about 4 o'clock, P. M. of that day from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on Wednesday, the 1st inst. She brought the intelligence that upon the arrival of the Army of Occupation, in front of Matamoros, the Mexican forces were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river, making a grand display of martial music, with trumpets, bugles, &c., which mode of salutation was duly reciprocated in kind by a similar sounding of trumpets and drums in the American lines. Thus ended the first day's encounter between the two armies on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande, and within three hundred yards of each other.

On the next morning, 29th, the American troops discovered the Mexican artillery of eighteen pounders, lining the opposite bank, and pointing directly into a camp, whereupon the American army moved their encampment four miles below. This step was doubtless taken by Gen. Taylor in order to avoid every appearance of any disposition to commit aggressions upon the west bank of the river, and to maintain strictly the defensive character of his operations. The most reliable statements represent the regular army in Matamoros, to consist of 2000 soldiers and 500 rancheros. The Mexican citizens of the Rio Grande are said to be quite disaffected towards their own Government, and secretly friendly to the American cause.

The same paper contains the proclamation of President Paredes, the present successful military chieftain of Mexico, and ad interim President of the Republic, dated 21st March. The principal matters of importance contained in this bragging manifesto is, first, that the republic of Mexico has been deeply wronged by the United States, by the seizure of Texas, and that it is the solemn duty of the people of Mexico to avenge this usurpation. In the second place, the proclamation states that "The dignity of the nation, the march of an American army on to the Rio Grande, where the headquarters of our troops are situated, the threatening appearance of the fleets of that nation in both oceans, and all the antecedents well known to the civilized world, have compelled me to reject the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, in order not to furnish an example of debility that might sanction, by a pernicious and ill advised act, a usurpation not founded in reason or any plausible motive, but which merely relies in their hopes of intimidating us by force. The American Minister whom I re-

sion was not circumscribed to the discussion of the Texas question has demanded his passports, and I have caused them to be expedited without any hesitation."

The proclamation goes on to state that Mexico will never permit the flag of the United States to be waved over the soil of Texas! Paredes says that he has no right to declare war, but that the "illustrious Congress" will take the proper steps. Paredes then goes on to assert that he will never, so long as he can prevent, permit a monarchy to be established in his country—that he goes for maintaining the "republican system." He appeals, in the most grandiloquent style, to the citizens of the great and magnanimous Republic of Mexico, to come to the defence of the national honor, which he alleges has been insulted by the United States.

We think that matters must soon come to a crisis on our Southern frontier. Indeed, we would not be surprised if the next intelligence which we receive from the Rio Grande would be that a collision had taken place between the two countries. Pursuing the foolish and insane course which Mexico does, we cannot see how such an event can be much longer delayed.

Connecticut Election—Glorious Result.

The result of the State election in Connecticut is gratifying in the extreme, to every Democrat throughout the land.

There is no election of Governor by the people, but both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, and of course Toney, Democrat, will be elected.

The split which the defection of Hale occasioned in our party in New Hampshire, has given the Federal party in that State a quasi triumph for the present. The glorious triumph which the Democracy of Connecticut have achieved, has simply set off the New Hampshire failure.

The University.—B. F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax county, has been selected to deliver the next annual address before the two literary societies of the University of North Carolina.

A CARD.

To the Democratic Party of New Hanover County.—As the time is at hand when you will again be called upon to select some persons from amongst your number, to represent you in the next Legislature, I deem it my duty thus publicly to state to my friends, that it would be impossible for me again to permit my name to go before the people as a candidate for the Legislature. I make this statement, because I learn that it is the kind intention of my friends to bring my name before the Convention of Delegates, which is to meet in Wilmington on Tuesday next. A due regard to my private affairs imperatively calls upon me to take this step. In retiring from the arena of public political life, permit me to say, to you my kind friends, that I shall ever cherish the most lively sense of gratitude, for the confidence and favor with which you have always supported me. The most pleasing recollections of my future life, will be connected with the kind forbearance which you have always extended towards me, and the marks of approval with which you have been pleased to regard my humble services whilst your Representative. Permit me to say, that my most heartfelt aspirations shall ever be for the success of those principles which as a Democrat, I think are those and those only which can perpetuate to our beloved Republic, the unbounded prosperity with which it is now blessed.

I am, with sincere respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JERE NIXON.

Duties Paid by the Cunard Steamers.—The Bunker Hill Aurora publishes a list of the amounts of duties severally paid at the Custom House in Boston, by the Cunard line of steamers, from the beginning of the line, commencing with the Britannia, July 20, 1840, and ending with the Hibernia, 1846. The total amount is \$2,777,475 95. The following is the amount paid by each steamer:

Acadia, 34 trips,	\$469,842 19
Britannia, 26,	524,341 32
Caledonia, 25,	472,081 04
Cambria, 6,	361,593 43
Columbia, 12,	85,783 27
Hibernia, 14,	882,980 65

Total—107 trips. \$2,777,475 95
It will be remembered that the steamers for February and March, in 1842, came only to Halifax, and the passengers came to Boston in the Union.

JOHNNY-CAKES FOR JOHN BULL.—There is a prospect that John Bull will have the opportunity of tasting some of our excellent Yankee dishes—such as "Indian johnny cakes"—known and appreciated only in Yankee land. Great efforts are being made to introduce Indian corn as an article of food among the British population, and recently buckwheat has arrived here from the United States, so that the delicious cakes, hot from the fire, will soon be smoking on every table. It appears that Mr. M'Henry has just imported the first lot of buckwheat, and he advertises it in the Liverpool papers. The Standard calls attention to the article, and says, that although it is comparatively cheap in America, it is highly esteemed here, and that when once it becomes known here, it will become an article of general importance.—Mr. M'Henry persuaded the editor of the Standard to taste some cakes made of buckwheat, and the editor says, "buckwheat cakes are, in fact, delicious, and so totally different in flavor from any thing English, that no words can describe their peculiar excellence." Father Mathew, too, is an advocate of our "Johnny-cakes" and "Hasty puddings." The latter he calls "Strabour." Father Mathew has turned chief cook to the Irish nation and recommends these new dishes to his countrymen. He recently sent some Indian bread and "Strabour" to the editor of the Cork Examiner, who says "it is sweet and palatable," and the "Strabour" he prefers to the best of that made from oat-meal. Father Mathew has sent a letter to the Cork Examiner, explaining the best method of preparing Indian meal for food, and strongly recommending his countrymen to try the article.—He received some Indian meal from Canada some years ago, of which he made bread, and he then considered it a most valuable gift and "a luxury." An American gentleman has recently introduced bread made of flour and Indian meal to the London public.—*Cork Examiner.*